2. (*a*) The text books prescribed by the Text Book Committee are, in certain instances, either much above or much below the standard. This defect may be remedied.

2. (*b*) (i) The present system of prescribing Kannada composition or mere Sanskrit translation will not give the students any fair knowledge either in Kannada or in Sanskrit. The former system of prescribing text books and grammars both in Kannada and in Sanskrit may be revived.

(ii) Passages in different standard books of literature are prescribed for the IV and V Forms without their being embodied in a text book and students have to buy different costly books for the sake of a few portions prescribed. Text books may be prescribed to all the classes.

It was pointed out that in spite of repeated representations the change of educational text books was frequent and the result had been that education had become very costly to the middle classes.

The Inspector-General of Education stated that Kannada books were not changed but in the case of English books it was not possible to avoid the change as the books had to be ordered from abroad. The supply was not sufficient for all the schools. It was therefore necessary to prescribe two or three text books for the same subject.

Reply of Government.—The question of making arrangements to provide for a sufficient supply of books being kept in stock either by getting them printed locally or authorising the Inspector General of Education to purchase a sufficient number in advance would be considered.

SUBJECT No. 122.

Printing of text books in private presses.

Mr. B. K. Garudachar, Commercial Association, Bangalore.

Withdrawn, as it is understood that the matter is engaging the attention of Government.

SUBJECT No. 123.

Revision of the School Final Examination Scheme.

Messrs. (*a*) to (*d*) Padmanna, Chandrasekhariah, and K. Venkatasamiah, Nanjangud taluk, and V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam taluk; (*e*) Veerappa, Chikballapur Municipality; (*f*) P. Suryanarayana Setti, Arkalgud taluk; (*g*) Chikka Guruva Reddi, Bangalore taluk; and (*h*) S. Rama Rao, Chitaldrug Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The School Final Examination was introduced in lieu of the Matriculation. The number of passes in the School Final Examination this year is only 8 per cent. It is not known whether this is due to students' faults, or carelessness of the teachers or unkindness of the examiners. The matter may be enquired into and the defects remedied.

(*b*) According to the rules now in force, high school students are not permitted to appear for the Matriculation Examination, but they are compelled to appear for the School Final Examination. This restriction may be kindly removed and the students permitted to have the option of appearing for either the Matriculation or the School Final Examination.

(*c*) Classes may be arranged to be opened at Mysore in order that facilities may be created for students appearing for the School Final Examination by taking Mathematics and Natural Science as optional subjects.

(*d*) The discretionary power of determining the eligibility of students for admission into the Intermediate class may be reserved by the School Final Board and not delegated to the Principals of Colleges.

(*e*) Successful candidates in the School Final Examination may be admitted into the colleges as a matter of course.

(*f*) All the successful students in the School Final Examination who are declared eligible to prosecute further studies may be given seats in colleges without exception.

(*g*) The number of seats in the Intermediate classes may be increased so as to provide accommodation to students who are qualified.

(*h*) Under the rules in force in connection with the School Final Examination candidates who obtain aggregate marks not below a certain State average are declared to be eligible for public service as well as for admission into colleges. A minimum may be fixed for each subject separately and the present system abolished.

The entire scheme of the School Final Examination was not satisfactory. The records of the candidates were not properly maintained and there was no uniformity in the assignment of marks. Too much specialisation was complained of and it was suggested that History and Natural Science should be made compulsory for the course.

The Inspector-General of Education said that the situation was due to the high standard prescribed by the University. There was no objection to the School Final candidates going up for the Matriculation Examination.

Regarding the admission of successful candidates into Colleges there are 80 seats in the Central College for Science students of the Junior Intermediate class and 120 for students of the Senior class. There was sufficient accommodation for other candidates who wished to take up History or Mathematics and as far as he knew no local candidate was unable to obtain admission last year.

Mr. Venkatakrishnayya said that no improvement was possible unless we took the whole matter in hand by establishing a University.

Reply of Government.—Government are aware of the difficulties and the matter is receiving consideration.